

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

## The House Passed the Bill to Pay Expenses of Strike Commission.

The Bill to Amend the Immigration Laws and Statehood Bill Were Under Discussion—President's Message Read in Both Branches.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senate—The senate Wednesday began the real work of disposing of the business before it although the session lasted only an hour and a half, when an adjournment was taken at 1:30 o'clock out of respect of the memory of Representatives De Graffenreid and Sheppard, of Texas. The bill to amend the immigration laws was under discussion. Early in the day Mr. Nelson, from the committee on territories, reported a substitute for the omnibus statehood bill with the recommendation that Oklahoma and Indian territory be admitted in the union as one state under the name of Oklahoma. When the immigration bill was brought up Mr. Quay precipitated a discussion over the status of the statehood bill, which was terminated by a ruling from the chair that beginning on December 10 it would be the unfinished business and that at the closing hour each day it would be laid before the senate unless displaced by a vote of that body.

House—The house Wednesday passed the bill to appropriate \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the anthracite coal strike commission and then adjourned until Friday, when the London dock charge bill will be considered. There were two hours of discussion on the commission bill during which the president's course in creating the commission was highly commended, except by Mr. Burton, a Missouri democrat, who contended that the commission was created without authority of law or constitution. There was some criticism of the feature of the bill allowing double salaries to members of the commission now in government employ and also because the bill left the amount of compensation of the members to the president.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senate—The senate was in session Thursday one hour and five minutes, most of which time was spent behind closed doors. After the reception of a number of bills and petitions, and the adoption of a concurrent resolution, calling on the president for the papers in the Pious fund case recently arbitrated before The Hague tribunal, Mr. Beveridge had read the resolutions adopted by the delegates to the Oklahoma non-partisan convention favoring the admission of Oklahoma and Indian territory as one state and opposing the house omnibus statehood bill. The senate then went into executive session and at 1:05 adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The house devoted Friday to bills on the private calendar. The most important bill passed was one to adjudicate in the court of claims the claims of certain importers of steel blooms who between 1879 and 1882 paid customs duties equivalent to 45 per cent. ad valorem when it is claimed the correct rate should have been 30 per cent. About \$350,000 is involved. A bill to pay Smithmeyer & Pelz, architects of the congressional library, \$50,000 additional compensation was defeated. A bill was passed authorizing the following persons to accept presents and decorations from foreign governments: Capt. B. H. McCall, U. S. N.; Drs. Eugene Wasdin and H. B. Geddings, U. S. M. H. S.; Henry E. Alford, W. A. Taylor, H. W. Wiley, M. A. Carleton and John I. Shulte, of the department of agriculture; John A. Okerman, of the Mississippi river commission; Casper S. Crowninshield, United States commercial agent; Miss Anna Tolman Smith and Lieut. Col. F. P. Phipps.

Washington, Dec. 8.—House—The house Saturday passed the pension appropriation bill carrying \$139,000,000 without a word of debate, and devoted the remainder of the day to the passing of bills on the calendar, quite a number of which were passed. To prevent the passage of a bill to prohibit the military bands from engaging in competition with private bands, W. A. Smith (Mich.) made the point of no quorum, and the house thereupon adjourned. It was agreed that the London dock charge bill should be considered and voted upon Monday. Representative Payne, leader of the majority, introduced a resolution in the house for a holiday adjournment from December 20 to January 5. Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) presented a resolution in the house Saturday calling upon the secretary of war for all reports received by the war department upon the operations of the anti-canteen law.

## Sudden Summons.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 8.—Prof. August Lodeman, who for 30 years has held the chair of modern languages in the state normal college, died suddenly Sunday of acute indigestion. He was born in Germany in 1842. A son, Frank Lodeman, is instructor in Cornell university.

## Street Car Strike Settled.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 5.—The street car strike has been settled. The men get a scale calling for 18 cents per hour for the first year, 19 cents the second year and 20 cents thereafter, which is an increase of about 6 per cent. over the old scale.

## Heavy Failure.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 5.—The Pickering Manufacturing Co. announced its failure Thursday night with liabilities upwards of \$400,000. The company makes all grades of knitted cotton underwear.

## AN ISLAND IN DISPUTE.

Venezuela and Great Britain Claim Ownership of Patos.

Washington, Dec. 8.—In Venezuela's "yellow book" for 1901, a copy of which has been received in Washington recently from the foreign office at Caracas are the exchanges between the London and Caracas governments last year in regard to the ownership of Patos island, which has been in dispute between the two countries for many years. Significance attaches to this correspondence in view of the approaching crisis between Venezuela and Great Britain, as it is not improbable that in the settlement of the claims of British and German citizens against Venezuela the Patos dispute will also be involved. Reopening of the Patos question was caused by the action of the Venezuelan gunboat Augusto in January, 1901, in capturing certain British subjects on the island. When the Caracas authorities were called to account by the London foreign office the former replied by renewing their long-standing claim to Patos and a diplomatic controversy extending throughout the year was the result.

Venezuela bases her claims to the island on its proximity to the coast of Carinria, from which it is distant only three miles, claiming that it is a tenet of international law that a country commands waters within a marine league of its coast; that the international law institute had defined the territorial sea as six miles, whereas the island of Patos is more than ten miles from Trinidad, the nearest British possession. Further, that the treaty of March, 1845, explicitly confirms the title of Venezuela over the islands near her coast which were under the dominion of Spain in the initiative period of Venezuelan independence.

In support of this contention the Venezuelan authorities produce a letter from the royal Spanish minister for state in 1873, in which he denies that royal sanction ever was given to the concession alleged to have been made to the Ayuntamiento of Trinidad by the governor of Patos, Huevos and Monos.

Great Britain advanced the contention that when she conquered the island of Trinidad, in 1797, sovereignty over Patos also was obtained and so recognized by the Madrid government; that Patos has remained in the peaceful possession of Great Britain for more than a century, during 70 years of which time Venezuela advanced no counter claim, and that the official map of Codazzi colors the island of Patos the same as Trinidad, indicating that both belong to the same country. Being unable to agree on even the minor points of the controversy, the British minister near the close of last year informed the Venezuela foreign office he would make no further representations in the matter, as there was nothing to be gained in continuing the correspondence. It is understood that President Castro will ask that the question be settled by arbitration, a proposition to which the British government will hardly accede, in view of its contention that the ownership of Patos is so clearly British as not to furnish a suitable subject for arbitration.

## A NEW DEPARTURE.

American Machinists Working in Mexico Will Be Paid on a Gold Basis.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Dec. 8.—The machinists in the shops of the Mexican International at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz have been notified that from December 1 they will be paid standard American wages on a gold basis; the machinists will get \$3.30 and the boiler-makers \$3.50 per day in American money or in Mexican silver at the average rate of exchange for the month in which they work. This is an entirely new departure in Mexican railroading and was caused by the fact that Americans could not be held at the old rates. The advance applies only to Americans.

## BURIED IN HER WEDDING GOWN.

A Girl Dropped Dead While Serving as a Bridesmaid.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 8.—An unusual ceremony was carried out here Sunday at the funeral of Miss Augusta Rueger, who dropped dead while serving as bridesmaid at the wedding of a girl friend, and who was to have been married herself next Wednesday. Miss Rueger was buried in the dress that was to have been her wedding gown, and her body was escorted to the grave by the three young women and the three young men who had been chosen for the bridesmaids and groomsmen at her wedding.

## Steamer Burned at Sea.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Dec. 8.—The Prince line steamer Tartar Prince, Capt. MacFarlane, New York November 10 and St. Vincent November 23 for Port Natal, was burned at sea November 25. The crew and passengers were saved by the steamer Argyll the Tyne for Algoa bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Putnam B. Strong Arrive. New York, Dec. 8.—Among the passengers who arrived Sunday on the steamer Umbria from Liverpool and Queenstown were Mr. and Mrs. Putnam Bradlee Strong. Strong refused to say anything about his past or future movements.

## Steamer Hard Ashore.

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 8.—The United Fruit Co.'s steamer Kitty is hard ashore on Runcador reef, 300 miles from Jamaica. The American wrecking steamer Premier has gone to her assistance.

## THOMAS B. REED DEAD

The Former Speaker Passed Away in Washington.

All Day Sunday There Was a Stream of Sympathetic Callers at the Arlington Hotel Where the Body Lay Awaiting Removal.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Thomas Brackett Reed, former speaker of the house of representatives and for many years prominent in public life, died here early Sunday morning in his apartments in the Arlington hotel. The immediate cause of death was uremia. Mr. Reed had been confined to his bed since Tuesday last.

At the bedside when he died were Mrs. Reed and Miss Catherine Reed, Drs. Gardner, McDonald, Bishop and Goodnow and the nurses. Mr. Reed's mind was in such a state during the day that he did not realize the seriousness of his condition.

He was cheerful and conversing with those about his bedside. When it became apparent that he would not survive his illness, the wife and daughter were notified, and they remained constantly at the bedside until the distinguished patient breathed his last. With only a faint hope of saving his life, oxygen was administered.

It was stated Saturday night that Mr. Reed had been suffering with Bright's disease for some time. The ailment reached the acute stage Saturday and furnished an additional cause for alarm. Mr. Reed passed away peacefully and without pain.

The remains of Thomas Brackett Reed left here Sunday afternoon for Portland, Me., his former home, where the interment will take place on Tuesday afternoon. They were placed aboard a special train leaving Washington at 4:50 o'clock and running as the second section of the Federal Express scheduled to arrive at Portland Monday. Accompanying the body were Mrs. Reed, the widow, Miss Catherine Reed, the former speaker's daughter, Hon. Amos L. Allen, Mr. Reed's successor in the house of representatives, Mr. Asher C. Hinds, Mr. Reed's parliamentary clerk while speaker, and Mr. Augustus G. Payne, of New York, a lifelong friend. At Mrs. Reed's request there were no ceremonies of any kind here and at Portland they will be of a simple character.

During the entire day there was a stream of sympathetic callers at the Arlington hotel where the body of Mr. Reed lay awaiting removal to the railroad station. They included President and Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the cabinet and of the senate and house of representatives and of the diplomatic corps. Many persons in private life also called. Neither Mrs. Reed nor her daughter saw any of the visitors, who simply left their cards. It was not generally known that the body of the deceased would be taken from the city Sunday and President Roosevelt had invited Mrs. Reed and her daughter to be his guests at the white house pending its removal, which invitation under the circumstances they were compelled to decline.

The body was enclosed in a casket with heavy oxidized extension handles and on the top was solid silver plate on which had been engraved the following inscription:

"THOMAS BRACKETT REED

Oct. 18, 1839, Dec. 7, 1902"

The casket remained at the hotel until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when it was brought down stairs and lifted into the hearse, the undertaker's assistants and the employees of the hotel acting as body bearers. Then without ceremony or display of any kind it was removed to the railroad station. On the casket rested two floral offerings, one of them from the widow and the other enclosed in a long pasteboard box from Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. Reed's offering was a large wreath of violets, American beauty roses and orchids sprinkled with lilies of the valley, while in the box which came from the white house were an assortment of white and pink roses with maiden hair ferns loosely thrown together for use on the casket when the interment is made.

## NO OPPOSITION.

Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes' Nomination Confirmed.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes was Thursday confirmed by the senate to succeed the late Justice Gray as a member of the bench of the United States supreme court. There was no opposition and the nomination was not discussed. Immediately after the senate went into executive session Senator Hoar, as chairman of the committee on the judiciary, made a favorable report upon the nomination. The senate took the case up forthwith, accomplishing the act of confirmation as quickly as it was possible to do so.

## The Sixteen-Inch Gun.

New York, Dec. 8.—The Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Co. fleet arrived at Sandy Hook with the 16-inch gun which was built at the Watervliet arsenal. The gun was transferred by two cars and hauled to the proving ground.

## Killed By Falling Coal.

Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 4.—Dominick Dunriski, aged 18, and Adam Lepanski, aged 28, miners employed in the Berwynd-White Co.'s mine No. 31 at Windber, near here, were instantly killed by a fall of roof coal.

## THE SEARCH PROBLEM.

The Maneuvers of the Opposing Fleets Began Friday.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The navy department has made public the elements of the great naval search problem on which the combined European, North Atlantic and South Atlantic fleets are to begin work Friday in the West Indies. The details of the squadron organization already have been made public and the announcement Thursday concerns the rules which are to govern in this mimic warfare. These rules are as follows:

The white fleet includes vessels in command of Rr. Adms. Sumner and Crowninshields, combined under the former. The blue fleet includes vessels under Rr. Adm. Higginson.

In the afternoon of December 5 the blue fleet learns that one of its scouts sighted the white fleet December 2 in latitude 15 degrees north, longitude 45 west, a position about 500 miles to the eastward of Barbadoes.

The white fleet represents an advanced detachment of an enemy whose object is to secure a base in the Porto Rican waters between and including Mayaguez on the west and Great Harbor, Culebra, on the east; also to mine the main ship canal of the port before p. m. December 10, at which time the problem ends.

(A) If it enters the port selected and has worked one hour in laying mines before the arrival of a blue force 50 per cent. greater than its own, it wins.

(B) If it enters the port and completes the mining of the channel before the arrival of a blue force double its own it wins.

White loses if intercepted by superior blue force at sea or in less than one hour after it enters into the port.

The blue force to win must: (A) With a superior force meet the white fleet at sea or within one hour after it has anchored in the port selected. (B) If the white force has been anchored more than one hour, but not long enough to plant all its mines, the blue force must be 50 per cent. greater than the white.

## CUMMINGS LIBRARY.

It Will Be Given to the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Co., Dec. 8.—The library of the late Amos J. Cummings, the New York congressman and editor, is to be given to the home founded here in 1892 by the International Typographical Union. Mrs. Cummings, the widow, is authority for the announcement. She is here on a visit to the home.

Mr. Cummings was a member of the original board of trustees and his interest in the home was great. He frequently spoke of his intended bequest. His will did not contain the provision but, knowing it to be his wish, Mrs. Cummings has made the bequest in her own will recently executed.

The library will reach the home ultimately, perhaps soon if Mrs. Cummings decides to remove from New York. The library contains many valuable works and manuscripts.

## TO INCREASE PAY.

Wages of Employees of the D. L. & H. W. Railroad to Be Adjusted.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 8.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Hudson Western Railroad Co. purposes a substantial increase in rates to pay to employees in various departments. The officials are now at work on a general plan of readjustment and equalization to become effective at an early date, probably December 1. The rates paid by the Lackawanna road since October, 1898, have not been exceeded by any road in the east, and the increases already made by some of the companies do not now more than equal the Lackawanna rates, if as much. Still the company is disposed to continue such encouragement to its employees, many of whom have devoted practically a life time to its interests. All branches of the service, especially all the employees, will be affected by the company's voluntary action.

## Found Dead in Her Room.

Springfield, Mo., Dec. 8.—Annie McMahon, a domestic employed in a local hotel, was found dead in her room Sunday. William Pittman, an employee of the Frisco shops, slightly wounded, was also found in the room. Pittman asserts that the girl in a jealous frenzy shot him and then committed suicide. Examination by the police disclosed the fact that the girl had been shot in the back. Pittman was held pending investigation.

## Sleigh Run Down by a Train.

Havelock, Ont., Dec. 8.—James Rogers, of Belmont, was driving across the Canadian Pacific tracks with his family, when a train struck the sleigh. Mrs. Rogers and a 12-year-old son were killed. Mr. Rogers and his daughter, aged 9, were fatally injured, and another 14-year-old lad was badly hurt.

Watchman Believed Burned to Death. Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Fire Sunday night destroyed the building occupied by Nathan Wolff & Sons, dealers in hides and oils. John Krautman, a watchman employed by the company, is believed to have been burned to death. Loss \$50,000.

## Clark Centennial Exposition.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 8.—President H. W. Corbett, of the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition Co., announced Sunday that the railways with terminals in Portland have subscribed \$50,000 to the exposition.

## SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh—A Congressman's Letter.



In every country of the civilized world Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Pe-ru-na a never-failing safeguard. Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommendation recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio: Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used the Pe-ru-na was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured."—Sisters of Charity.

The young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Pe-ru-na for catarrh of the throat with good results as the above letter testifies.

Send to The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio: The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing." David Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Pe-ru-na. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country.

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Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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